LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Rra LEONARD WRAY

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile, "The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," &c.

> CHAP. XIII. Zachariah Grit acquires Knowledge.

"I have been looking for you with impatience" observed Martin to Zachariah Grit, as he admitted the latter to the den in the Rue St. Anne.

"And I've been hunting for you for the last hour," retorted Grit. "Up one street and down another, in courts, and up steps, and through passages, no end of 'em. What with the crooked streets and the crookeder lingo, I couldn't get along no ways pleasant. Darn the parley-wooin'. But here I am, at last,"

They sat down-Martin in the large chair, Grit by bis side. A lamp was burning, and the fire, though only smouldering, still gave out sufficient heat to make the temperature of the place tolerable. They had a purpose, evidently; for no words were wasted before they enly; for no words were wasted before they en-tered upon the business for which they had met, except an observation from Grit, to the effect that he considered it a fortunate circum-stance that Martin speke a civilized language,

meaning Euglish.
"I have found it of use," remarked Martin as he sorted some slips of paper covered with figures, which he placed before Grit. "I am indebted for my knowledge of it to the Englishman who gave me the first idea which led to my grand discovery. Ah, sir, if I had only had money enough to go on, I could have ruined every bank in Paris, or elsewhere."

"Secollatival on changes sint powers in

"Spec'latin' on chances aint noweys in-couragin' observed Zach, with a shrewd, keep glanes at his companion. "I never know'd much good come of it in the money-makin' line. You see, if you gots a streak o' luck one day, you're e'en a'most sure to try chances for a better the next; but it don't come al'ays. Now, I never had no science. It's all luck with me. When I sees there's a run on a particlar number, or on a particlar color, I backs it at long odds. Sometimes I wins, but sometimes I gets bit, tarnation hard, too. Yes, sir!"

gets bit, tarnation hard, too. Yes, sir!"

"I tell you it is to be done," said Martin;
"I've proved it over and over again. Look at all those books. They are treatises on the sciet ca of numbers, on the theory of probabilities, on the doctrine of the certainty of chances. There is not another collection like it in the world. When I was comparatively a rich man, they were my constant study night and day. On them, and on the experience of thousands of visits to the tables, when gambling houses were permitted by law, I established my theory, and tested its accuracy, only I never could go far enough. But it is to be done, it is to be done. All I want is some one rich enough to back me. I will answer for its sucenough to back me. I will answer for its success. He spoke with all the carnestness of infatuation, but with a wildness of manner that betrayed a secret remorse, lying deep, deep down in his heart, and then preying on the best and noblest impulses of his nature. He drew his chair close up to the side of Grit, and, drew his chair close up to the side of Grit, and, passing from paper to paper, explained the principle according to which he had demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that if carried out to the end, a man, being possessed of a certain sum, might go to the gambling-table and realize in one night an enormous fortune. For the time, his whole soul seemed given up to the elucidation of his grand discovery, so as to bring it down to the level of Grit's understanding. At least he came to an and "At least a At last he came to an end. " At least a hundred times I have been on the point of re-alizing my hopes," he added; "but just as the prize was in my grasp, it has been snatched from me—all for the want of a little more to

He looked at Zachariah, as if for an expres sion of assent. "My 'pinion is," exclaimed this worthy, "that money got this yer way the excitement, people wouldn't go to the gambling-tables. They begins it for the sen-sation of the thing a'most, and then they gets dragged into it furder and furder, till there ain't themselves. Have you got any chil'en?"
Martin's haggard features turned of a ghastly hue. He hesitated a moment, and then

stammered out, "Why?"

"Because I pities om if you have, that's a fact," answered Grit. "It you haven't, it aint of so much account. Have you?"

Martin gasped out the words, "A daughter."

There was a pause, during which ?

There was a pause, during which Zachariah turned the papers which Martin had placed in his hands over and over, apparently consider-ing what he should say. At length he broke

"Look here," be said. "Mister, I don't know what other name you've got besides Mar

"Call me Martin," replied the other; "!

Well, then, Mister Martin," resumed Grit "I won't have a hand in this yer spec'lation. It don't promise no good for the conscience. When I met you at the gambling-table, I seen you to be one of them desp'rate venturers as Fortune likes to kick. I don't mean to say I'm etter than you, come to draw the line ne, for gamblin' aint a virtue, fix it how very fine, for gamblin' aint a virtue, fix it how you will; and it aint considered no ways respectable either; that's a fact. But when Fortune kicks some men. they takes it easy. Others falls to a frettin', an' pioin', an' drinkin', and at last they takes some oncomfortable way of gettin' out o' the world that aint pleas-ant for them to think on who had a hand in makin' 'em go lunattic. Now, that's jes' my case. I'm afeard there's a long score ag'in' my name, in that book my dear old mother used to tell us chil'en of, and which she said was to tell us can're of, and which she said was kep' close posted up, by every man's recordin' angel. A good many of the things that's sot down ag'in' me I done without considerin'— most on 'em, I may say. But that's cos human natur's radical bad, and mine aint no better than anybody cise's. In a general way, p'rape,

it aint no woss. Howsomever, I can say I never went cool to do any human critter a damage, and I aint a goin' to begin with you."

"But, my friend—hear me, my friend," exclaimed Martin: "I ask you to render me a service. It is sure, I tell you. Can you not see it is? Are these not the figures?"

"What on airth's the use o' calc'latin' ag'in' facts?" interrupted Grit. "ag'in' the fact that

facts?" interrupted Grit— 'ag'in' the fact that I seen you lose a matter of three or four hundred dollars last night, in the foolishest way ever I know'd a man in his born senses do it; there aint no 'mount o' figgerin', pile it up ever so high, as 'il persuade me you've cotched the

"But, I tell you it was because I had not "But, I tell you it was because I had not conough to go on," repeated Martin. "You saw how I won, and though I lost all I had gained, I should have won it back presently, with three times more at least. It was my game."

Grit shook his head, as he looked around the ilen, and at a glance took note of its condition.
"Does your daughter know anything?" he

Martin shock his head, wrung his hands, and the table.

buried his face in them, leaning his elbows on the table.

"I see, I see," murmured Zach. Then easued a pause, which Zach broke. "Old man," he said, "can's you give this yer consarn the goby? can's you give it up?"

Martin started, and, as if suddenly inspired

chil'en mustn't know what he's after. What

would this yer da'ter of yourn say if she

with new energy, exclaimed: "What! give up a discovery that has cost me so many years of anxious toil; so much investigation; and that I have demonstrated to be true in principle and sound in practice? That has cost me a fortune, dribbled away? In the pursuit of which, have been restrained by no considerations of position, family, happiness, health, even salvation? That has been my dream by day, and haunted me like a phantom at night? That has absorbed my intellect, and eaten out my existence? Give it up? Give up that which is now my only hope; to which I cling with the infatuation of, what may seem to you to be, deepair, but which is only the infatuation of a conviction that I am right; to the successful application of which I look forward as the sole means of enabling me to restore to my Lisette the fortune left her by her dying moth-r? Give it up, now? I can sink no lower. er? Give it up, now? I can sink no lower. I am lost to society, and even almost to myself, for I feel and know that I am not the same. Give it up? No! It is certain; look you, it is here, here!" and he struck his forehead with his clenched hand. "This conviction alone sustains me in the terrible struggle I am condemned, like one of the damned, to maintain against my better nature, and which is daily, hourly, momently, breaking me up, body and hourly, momently, breaking me up, body an soul. No! I will not give it up. I cannot. would not if I could, now.

REMAINDER OF CHAP, XI'I TO-MORROW |

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

CONGRESS.

A resolution calling for information in regard to the San Juan barbarity was adopted by the Senate to day; that body refused to consider the Texas Navy Incorporation bill; and the River and Harbor bill was taken up and

In the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois was excused from further service on the special committee to investigate legislative frauds in that body; the Post Office Route bill was passed; a resolution of inquiry in relation to the destruction of San Juan was adopted; the army bill was passed in an improved form; and a motion by Mr. Eliot to suspend the rules to admit of the introduction of a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, was defeated-45 to

PROSLAVERY TACTICS.

Certain Southern newspapers are in the habit of catching up partial and often utterly false statements, purporting to be taken from the Census returns, upon which they build the most airy and untenable castles of sectional pride and vanity. But when the falsehoods of these statements are exposed, and the absurd inferences drawn from them turned to ridioule the champions of Slavery have the discretion to say no more about the matter. Confident that their readers will never see the Anti-Sla very papers, they feel perfectly assured that their manufactured statistics will never be exposed to the contempt of their readers. This some consolation in defeat, at any rate.

It is a maxim, that "honesty is the best polcy;" and we have an abiding conviction that Southern men will come to see that truth is better than error, even in reference to the much gratified to point to the fact, a few days ago, that the Virginians, in order to arouse the public to the importance of industrial enterprises, had found it necessary to abandon and to expose the false statements and false principles of political economy which Elwood Fisher, some five years ago, instilled into their minds. May we not hope that a similar contingency may induce them to abandon other false representations which they have recently attempted to palm off upon the public? We allude to the grossly false and utterly unfounded criminal statistics which recently went the ands of Southern newspapers, and which

we have shown up in their true light. We refer, also, to the partial, and therefore sentially false church statistics, which we have also set before the public in their true light. Cannot the chivalrous Enquirer and the philosophical Examiner look the truth in the face ? Are they afraid to set the plain facts before their readers? They and other Southern writers oubtless believed that they were building on a foundation of fact, when they asserted the moral superiority of the South, as attested by riminal and church statistics; but, now that we have swept away the basis on which they rested, they are compelled by every obligation of candor to make the acknowledgment, and place the whole truth before their readers.

ENGLISH NEWS

G.

The New York Herald of the 20th contain wo able and interesting articles from foreign ournals, upon the domestic dissension in this intry relative to Slavery, and its relations to the affairs of Europe. One, from the Dublin University Magazine, is in almost a desponding vein, from the apprehension that the slave m England, in her necessities growing out of the war with Russia. The writer, however, centures to hope that the slave power may be erthrown, or that, at any rate, John Ball will have virtue enough to resist the exactions it may make. The article from Fraser's Magane is one of the ablest and most accurate criticisms upon American afiairs, which we renember to have seen in a foreign journal The author deals with the same topics which the Dublin writer discusses, but cherishes a nore sanguine and hopeful spirit. He speaks ofidently that no stress of circumstan duce England to sacrifice her honor on the star of Slavery. We are sanguine in the belief, that unless the temptation comes soon, England's virtue will not be put to the test. We have little apprehension that the vile spirit of Slavery Propagandism will rule this country beyond the expiration of the present Congress. The Administration may still cherish for all the world contains of good and precious, would I have her even suspect the truth. My would I have her even suspect the truth. My poor Lisette! my poor child!"

"It's a had spec'lation a man's got into," rether people's Representatives are actuated by the Southern proclivities, but always counseled torted Zaob, util moralizing, "when his own the spirit of liberty and patriotism.

G. many the was, however, never ultra in his Southern proclivities, but always counseled moderation. Peace to his ashes!

G.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We called attention on Wednesday to the

posed withdrawal of the African squadron has to this newest phase of slave-driving Democraey. The Richmond Enquirer of the same date with our article has the following on the same subject. It will be seen that the editor disapproves the proposition, from its tendency to strengthen the Anti-Slavery excitement, and thereby to weaken the influence of those Northern men who are co-operating with the South. Not a word of cansure or denunciation of the nefarious traffic is uttered by the En quirer, but its opposition is placed exclusively on the ground of expediency. We have long ago made the observation, which the experi ence of every day goes to confirm, that it is not the counsellors of mederation who rule the South, and direct the current of public opinion Those who propose the most extravagant schemes of Slavery Propagandism, and utter the most abominable sentiments in support of Slavery, are sure to get the lead of public opinion. The Whigs of the South, from their conservative bias, have always been more moderate in their demands in behalf of Slavery than the sham Democracy, and on this account they have for the most part found themselves in a minority. In other respects their maxims of Government are more congenial to Southern ideas of Republicanism than those of their antagonists. We predict that the next demand of the Slave Power will be the REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Those who are unwilling to enroll themselves under the piratical fiag, with these words for their motto, may as

direction of Slavery Prepagandism. We are glad that the issue is about to nade. Detestable and criminal as the avowals of these men are, and calculated as they are to sicken the heart, they will serve to mark out new party lines, and to separate all decent and honorable men, who are now dragged along by the force of party or sectional ties, from the vile conspirators against liberty and

well count upon being denounced as Abolition-

ists. A few words of moderate counsel, like

those thrown out by the Enquirer, will be of

Southern opinion, which strongly sets in the

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The proposition to revive the African slave an unreflecting ultraism, will not contribute anything to the strength and stability of Southanything to the strength and stability of South-ern interests. We suspect the author of the suggestion does not contemplate an earnest ef-fort to consummate his scheme; but if the at-tempt were made, it would result in inevitable and ridiculous failure. In all probability, the public opinion of the South would condemn the measure with emphatic if not unanimous voice; or if this were not so, it would be utterly impossible to procure a repeal of the law these obstacles overcome, still an attempt to revive the slave trade would encounter the united opposition of Christendom. So that, in every aspect, the enterprise is so absurd and nu-

every aspect, the enterprise is so absurd and nu-gatory as to warrant the conclusion that no sane and sober mind does seriously propose it. But see the folly of merely suggesting any such scheme. It is proposed to relieve the Government of the expense and trouble of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa; but this suggestion will give color to the susp cion that the real design is to revive the slav trade, and thus the measure will be defeated Nor is this the worst consequence. In its strug-gle with the Abelitionists, the South has been much embarassed by the charge that its ob-ject is not merely defence, but aggression and conquest—that it is not content with the quiet enjoyment of its rights, but aspires to an illegitimate aggrandizement and domination. This accusation, though false, has driven away a sympathy and support, which else the South would have found among the faithful men of the North. And it is because the proposition to revive the slave trade appears to justify this accusation, and thus weakens the cause of the South, that we deplore and condemn it. The idea of reviving the slave trade, however, is so year stilly that we suspect no candid mind will very silly, that we suspect no candid mind will believe for a moment that it is seriously enter-tained in the South.

PUFFING OURSELVES .- An extract of a later, bestowing great praise on the Era, found its way, by mistake, into our paper of the 20th

THE LATE THOMAS RITCHIE.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday con tains a biographical sketch of the life of this gentleman. He was the father of the present ditor, and the founder of the paper, in May, 1804. For forty-one years he was its principal conductor, during which time he, perhaps, did more to manufacture the public opinion of the State of Virginia, than even the ablest of the four Presidents (including John Tyler) whom she gave to the nation during that period. Mr Ritchie possessed in a remarkable degree the political energy and enthusiasm for which the Virginia politicians have been distinguished; and it was this trait, rather than any remarkable powers of mind, or skill in composition, which was the secret of his success.

In 1845 he gave up the Enquirer to his sons, and came to this city, for the purpose of conducting the official organ of Mr. Polk's Adstration. He continued to edit the Union until the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presi-

dency.

Mr. Ritchie always bore the reputation of an honorable gentleman, and is said to have been distinguished for the social virtues. Few men have done more to elevate the standard of

the editorial character. It is to be regretted that his biographer has et thought proper to allude to the most honorable episode in the life of Mr. Ritchie. We allude to his bold and manly advocacy of Emancipation, ia 1831-'2, while the subject was undergoing discussion in the Legislature. He had the honor of being denounced as an Anti-Slavery agitator, by the slaveholders, at their public meetings in the interior counties which charge Mr. Ritchie bravely repelled with argument and ridicule, and fought to the end of the legislative controversy on the side of Freedom. He only yielded, at last to an apparent necessity, and without the slightest change of his opinions. We are not aware that his opinions on this subject ever under-went a change as to the abstract merits of Slavery, although circumstances gradually drew

Temperance is to take place at New York, on the 27th of September. projected scheme for the revival of the slave trade, and showed the relation which the pro-

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, July 22, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

Your papers have not come these three weeks. What is the matter? Is our paper stopped? Does the paper issue, or are the mails determined that truth shall be gagged Your various subscribers are angry at th paper not coming. Yours,
SUBSCRIBER IN SPRINGFIELD.

Our subscribers in Springfield are informe that the Era is mailed to them regularly every Wednesday afternoon, and sent to the Chicago post office for distribution. We have written to the postmaster there, to ascertain where the

Putnam's Monthly, for August, con tains a very intelligent account of the Smithsonian Institution, and many other papers of merit. It is an excellent periodical. G. P. Putnam & Co., New York; \$3 per year.

RUM IN THE NAVY .- Gerrit Smith's am ment to the Naval Appropriation bill, excluding alcoholic liquors entirely from the navy ding alcoholic liquors entirely from the navy except as medicines, was yesterday reconsidered by the House, and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker—the vote standing 80 to 80. (You will find nearly every slaveholder vote recorded on the side of rum; not that they all care for liquor, but because they dread the march of reform, and fear that the correction of the state of tion of any other social evil will weaken the line of defence of Slavery) So the banish-ment of liquor rations from the navy must wait another year.—New York Tribune.

Did Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, propose his amendment for the purpose of defeating that proposed by Mr. Smith? It is thought by very many that he is too knowing a man to propose such an amendment in the hope of its

no avail. They will not check the progress of RUMORED FAILURES .- Mr. John Tucker, of Philadelphia, well known as the President of the Reading Railroad Company, is said to have failed in his individual capacity. His liabilities are reported to be about one and a half millions of dollars. Mr. Tucker was largely interested in the Monteur Iron Works, which are also said to have failed. The Absecom Railroad is in a very precarious condition. Its notes are said to have laid over vesterday.

> ANOTHER FAILURE.-The Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at Saratoga, has failed. This company never enjoyed much confidence with the community. Its liabilities are over \$100 000.

> INDIAN SKIRMISH .- An arrival at New York from Corpus Christi, reports that Captain Van Buren, with twelve soldiere, followed a party of twenty-five Camanches a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing soveral. Capt. Van Boren was shot through the body, but would recover.

> DEATH OF JACOB RICHARDSON.-Jacob Rich ardson, formerly Collector of Oswege, and the alleged defaulter for \$100,000, died on the night of the 26th, at Kingston, Canada, after a

> CHOLERA.—The deaths at the Poor House a Buffalo are reported to have been seventeen on

At the Suspension Bridge, near Niagara there were seven, all on the Canada side.

New Cotton.-Two bales of new crop cot ton were received at New Orleans on the 25th. from Texas.

at Halifax, who, before they left, broke into the Queen's treasury and robbed it of about seven hundred mill dollars, were arrested in New York yesterday, and most of the money recovered. Under the Ashburton treaty, they will be sent back, and probably be shot. Their names are Uriah Pricker and Thomas Casey.

Cassius M. Clay, it is said, has been doing a good work through Illinois, and at a few points in Iowa. He has everywhere won attention, and made the impression due to his honesty, his frankness, courage, and devotion to liberty.

TElbridge Gerry Austin, a citizen of San Francisco, California, who has been sto; ping at Nahant, died suddenly at that place on the 25th

Telegraphic despatches from Quebe announce the death there on Monday, by cholera of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th regiment of British infantry.

It is said that a conspiracy has lately been discovered at Vera Cruz, and that ther wore several arrests

TREATY WITH RUSSIA .- We observed som days ago, with pleasure, an article in the official paper, intimating that an additional treaty had been, or was about to be concluded between M. de Stoeckl, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at M. de Stockl, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and our Government; and we casually learned, from reliable authority, that one of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the solemn recognition of the great principle of the freedom of the seas—that is, that free ships make free goods. We now learn authentically that this treaty, which we find was concluded on Saturday last, was communicated to the Senate on Wednesday by the President, and was on the same day considered and ratified by the unanimous consent of ered and ratified by the unanin that body—a rare instance of promptitude in such matters, as well as conclusive evidence of the unexceptionable character of the treaty itself.—Nat. Intell.

A PARADOX.—An Arkansas paper publis an article headed "Wanted in Arkansas," which it enumerates among the wants, 500,000 good industrious farmers to till the land that good industrious farmers to till the land that is now lying all over the State idle, and adds:
"The land is first rate, water excellent, and the health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, cats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of vegetable that grows in the United States. The lands are now open, ready, and waiting."

Yet, if we are to believe the accounts which Yet, if we are to believe the accounts which reach us from that region, thousands of agriculturists are leaving this excellent arable soil, with all its advantages, to migrate to Kansas, where lands are not open to settlement. Are the 500,000 industrious farmers wanted in Arkansas to take the places of those who go to Kansas? If so, the matter is worthy the at-tention of the Emigration Aid Society, who might thus, instead of sending their settlers to the latter, make a demonstration upon the

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa.—A meeting of the citizens of Dubeque county was held at Burlington, July 15, Col. Isaac Leffler presiding. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Nebraska perfidy. The Burlington Daily Telegraph (Dem.) speaks highly of this meeting, and says:

"Ahle and eloquent speaches were made on the occasion by Messra. White, Calkins, Graff. Crocker, and others. Mr. White did himself special credit." His speech was marked by great ability, and was listened to with undivided attention. Almost every sentence uttered by himself, as well as by all the other speakers, was received with loud applause—an unmistakable sign that the people are of one voice, and that they have entered upon the present step with a zeal which looks to nothing but success."

A similar demonstration came off in Washington county, July 1, where the people with-

A similar demonstration came off in Washington county, July I, where the people without distinction of party united in the nomination of candidates for county officers, and passed resolutions denouncing the Democratic delegation from Iowa in Congress, for voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wisconsin .- The Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Wisconsin.—The Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, a Holland Dutch paper, and Democratic in politics, speaks quite favorably of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Madison, on the 13th instant, and commends its platform as one upon which all lovers of Freedom and haters of Slavery and Oppression can rally. The Nieuwsbode, in a previous number, said it had witnessed enough of the action of President Pierce's administration to satisfy it of its insincerity and blind devotion to the slave power, and declared that it would no longer be trammelled by party, but should support such prinmelled by party, but should support such prin-ciples as it thought right, and best adapted to promote the welfare of humanity. Ohio .- The Bay City Daily Mirror (San

dusky) is a thorough Democratic paper (edited by the Hon. Joseph Cable, ex-M. C.,) but it is In the seventh district, the Zenia Torchligh hopes Asron Harlan will be nominated by th people for re-election to Congress, by acclama-tion, and without the formality of a Conven-

The Nebraska bill is based upon the grea The Nebraska bill is based upon the great Democratic idea of popular sovereignty, of leaving the question of Freedom or Slavery with the people of the Territories.—Cin. Inq How much popular sovereignty is deposited with the people of Territories may be estimated from the fact that a President, controlled by slaveholders, chooses the Governor, bench of Judges, Marshals, Treasurer, Auditor, and, in short, fills almost every effice; the House of Delegates is overshadowed by the Governor's veto. Such "sovereignty" may be "popular" with the slave-breeders, but it is a dastardly insult to the real sovereigns and a Northern insult to the real sovereigns, and a Northern editor who would pass such counterfeit Democ racy upon the people deserves the execration and loathing of all honest men.

Concord, (N. H.) Independent Democrat.

[From the Louisville Journal]

"I have understood that Mr. Douglas's hor has been thunderstruck lately; but that he wasn't at home. But I have no doubt God Almighty was feeling for him!

The Indianapolis Sentinel gave this as a passage from Colonel Lane's speech at the recent State Convention of Indiana, and other papers have consequently denounced Col. L. for blasphemy. We had no doubt, when we saw the passage, of its being a fabrication, and so it turns out to be. The Indiana State Journal says that Col. Lane's remarks were as follows:

"The newspapers inform us that the house of this arch-traitor to Freedom has recently been stricken by lightning. In view of the enormity of his offence, he (Lane) did not won-der at it. Douglas was not, however, at home. No doubt the lightning was feeling for him, but did not find him."

WASHINGTON, July 26 - Proposals have been made to purchase all Russian America, and the British Island of Vancouver. The first object will certainly be effected—the last prob-ably. The Administration is eagerly pursuing a project for the annexation of all the British cial treaties .- Phila. North Amer.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Genera Waddy Thompson, in Greenville, on the 21st ultimo, Col. John D. Jones, of Wilmington, N. Carolina. The deceased was the son of Major David Jones, who served with distinction in th war of the Revolution.

At Opelousas, Louisians, on the 14th inst.,
after a lingering illness, Jadge John McLean,

of New York. At Warrenton Springs, on Wednesday, 26th inst., NEAL, infant son of Dr. C. and Fannie R. Boyle, aged 10 months and 13 days

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Cholera-Market-Rumors.

BALTIMORE, JULY 28 .- Flour is dull, and orices nominal at previous rates We have no sarticular change to notice in wheat and corn, of which are active, 10,000 bushels cach being offered this morning.

It is rumored in town, that the cholera he

made its appearance at the alms house, situated three miles out of Baltimore.

The rumors in circulation, of several recent failures of influential Baltimore merchants, are totally unfounded.

From New York.

New York July 28 .- There have been for deaths by cholera at Franklin and one at Mott Street Hospital, since yesterday. Twenty-four cases are remaining. Number discharged, four. Cholera continues at New York, Buffalo, and Albany.

The flour market is dull. Cotton has de-

clined. Stocks are dull and depressed.

Greytown Bombardment.

New York, July 28 -At a meeting of th Americans whose property was destroyed at Greytown, it was resolved to memorialize Congress to pay all the damages.

From Philadelphia-Fight-Markets, &c PHILADELPHIA, JULY 28.—A desperate fight ook place last night, between the Fairmount Engine Company and Moyamensing Hose Company. Three persons were dangerously, and one mortally wounded.

It is stated that Tucker has ample securi-

ties, and will be able to meet all liabilities.

The breadstuffs market is dull and unchanged. Stocks depressed. Cholera at Cape

From Baltimore-Cholera.

Baltimore, July 28.—Eight persons died of cholers at the Baltimore county alms-house, yesterday, and several cases have been reported to-day.

A Baltimore merchant, of the firm of Per-

ins & Traverse, fell out of a window, last ight, in a somnolent state, and died this morn-

Ohio River.

WHEELING, JULY 28 .- The water in th nannel at this point is nineteen inches; ittsburgh, eighteen inches.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Senate, Friday, July 28, 1854. Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution calling or information as to the destruction of San Juan del Norte, (or Greytown,) by Captain Hollins, in command of the United States sloop-ofwar Cyane; and copies of any instructions given to Captain Hollins by the Government.

officers of the navy of the late Republic of Texas into the navy of the United States. And the motion was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 22. Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed

to the consideration of Executive business Mr. Stuart opposed the motion, and pressed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. Messrs. Seward, Bell, Benjamin, and Chase, urged action at this moment upon the River and Harbor bill, even to the delay of all other

Mr. Mason's motion was rejected.

Mr. Mason's motion was rejected.
On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill—yeas 35, nays 14, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs Allen, Atchison, Badger, Beil, Berjamin, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones of Tennessea, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Summer, Thomson of Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Walker, and Weller—35. Navs—Messrs. Adams, Brodbead, Brown, Butler, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Toombs, Toucey, and Williams-14.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Henter, from the Committee on Finance eported back the Fortification bill, without The Army Appropriation bill, with amend-

ments; and The Post Office Appropriation bill.
The bill establishing post routes in The bill establishing post routes in the Uni-ted States was received from the House, read three times, and passed.

The consideration of the River and Harbon

The amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce were agreed to, except the fol-

lowing:

"And if, on such re-examination and re survey, the said Secretary (of War) shall be of opinion that a cession of the jurisdiction over the place occupied or to be occupied by any of said works, is required from the State in which any work is situated, to the United States, or if there shall be, in his opinion, any other sufficient reason for doing so, he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend the application of any appropriation contained in this act; and in such ease he shall report to Congress, at its next session, the facts and reasons on which his action may be founded, in order that Congress may take such further action as the subject may, in the discretion of Congress, seem to remay, in the discretion of Congress, seem to re-

Messrs. Badger, Toombs, Brown, and Chase, opposed it; and Messrs. Benjamin, Stuart, Atchison, Pratt, Mason, and Rusk, support-

House of Representatives, July 28, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House a com unication from the War Department, trans mitting a report of surveys and estimate of expenses for the improvement of the Brazos and other rivers. Laid on the table, and ordered

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, arose to a privi leged question. He stated that the special committee appointed on the alleged fraud in the Minnesota Railroad bill had nearly completed their labors on that part of the subject; and that, as the second branch of their investiga-tions involved a duty of peculiar delicacy to him, he wished to be excused.

His request was granted. Mr. Oids moved a suspension of the rules, t enable him to put upon its passage, without reading, a bill establishing the post routes of nothing extraneous, and repealed no route not included.

The bill was put upon its passage, and passed

to the reception of the following:
Resolved, That the President of the Unite States be respectfully requested to furnish to the House of Representatives any (ficial infor-mation which may have been received at the Departments relative to the destruction of Grey-town (or San Juan del Norte) by Capt. Hollins, of the United States vessel Cyane; and also that the President be requested to furnish to the House copies of the instructions given to Captain Hollins, relative to the demand for satsfaction which was made in the name of the United States upon the authorities of Grey-town (or San Juan del Norte) before the bom-

bardment and destruction of that place.

Mr. Disney objected.

Mr. Chandler moved a suspension of the

Mr. Olds asked if the resolution contains the clause, "if not inconsistent with the pub-

Mr. Chandler said it did not ; that that was

Mr. Dieney. Then put it in. Mr. Peckham. It is a request, not an erative demand. Mr. Chandler inserted the phrase The vote was taken on the mo

end the rules, by yeas and nays, and decided the affirmative-yeas 122, pays 35. So the rules were suspended.

The resolution was then adopted, without

A motion to reconsider it was laid upon th Mr. Eliot asked leave to suspend the rules, to enable him to present a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Objected to by many voices.

Mr. Eliot moved to suspend the rules, and on that motion called for the yeas and nays;

on that motion called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays 120.

Mr. Faulkner, by consent, caused to be read a communication, addressed to him as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, by the Secretary of War, enclosing a letter from Governor Servens, of Washington Territory, stating that the Fort Simpson Indians, in that Territory, had risen, and killed several persons; among them, it is supposed the Chief Territory, had risen, and killed several persons; among them, it is supposed, the Chief Justice of the Territory. "This information is submitted," the Secretary remarks, " with a view to advise the committee of the inadequacy of the military force in that country, and of the inability of the Department to in-

Mr. Faulkper asked the unanimous conse of the House to enable him to introduce "a bill to increase the pay of the rank and file, and to encourage enlistment in the army of the United States," explaining that this bill simply retained what was not objectionable in the bill before the House yesterday, and omitted all that was — making no provision for the inbrease of the pay of commissioned officers, but noreasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates to the amount of \$4 per month. The bill was considered, and passed without

opposition.

At forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, the
House resolved itself into Committee of the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. English SPEECH OF HON. MR. SMITH.

Government bound to protect from the Dramshop.

OF NEW YORK. On the sale of Intoxicating Dinks, in the city of Washington.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 22, 1854.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland. I am instructgiven to Captain Hollins by the Government.

Adopted.

Mr. Rusk moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Washington, and to move, that the report be ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH. I move, that this report be recommitted, with instructions to re-port a bill, which shall clothe city of Washington with express and ample powers to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, in all places within its limits; and on this motion I propose to make some remarks.

It so happened, Mr. Speaker, that my first act on this floor, after taking the oath of office, was to present the memorial of the Temperance Alliance of the city of New York. That memorial prays Congress to empower the city of Washington to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. I moved its reference to a select committee. This was objected to. It slept upon your table from that day, until the day last week on which I succeeded, though with much difficulty, in waking it up. With no less difficulty have I kept it awake, until this hour, when I am so fortunate, as to obtain the floor.

It may be thought, that the adverse report before us has proceeded from enmity to the cause of temperance; and it is, therefore, due from me to say, that I know this is not so. The gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee, who are responsible for this report, sincerely desire the prosperity of the cause of temperance. For one, I cannot blame them for their interpretation of the charter of this city. I think it the only just interpretation. It is the same, that I would myself have put upon it, had I been of their committee. I hold, that the liberty to license, irresistibly implies the liberty not to license; and that word "regulate" covers the right to prohibit,

As you are aware, sir, I make the limits of Government very narrow. And, yet, I find ample room between them for doctrine of my motion. I admit, that Government is not the custodian of the people's morals: and that it is never to be called on to protect, still less to promote,

the people's morals.

Government, according to my theory of Government, is not to do the work of the people. It is, simply, to protect the peo-ple in doing it. Government is but the great watch-dog of the people's house. It is ever to keep watch outside of that house: but it is never to come into it. It is never to mix itself up with the affairs of the people; but, whatever relation it may have to any of those affairs, is to be purely external. All that Government can egitimately do for its people, is to protect their persons and property. If it tries to do more for them, it will but harm, instead of helping, them. Moreover, wherever there is a people, who, notwithstanding they are under the ample and effectual shield of a faithful Government, either cannot, or will not, do their own work, and take care of their own interests, both material and moral, there is a people, that Government cannot save ; there is a peo-

ple, that must perish.

Were this the place for the usual style and topics of a temperance speech, I would dwell upon the horrors of drunkenness. I would begin my proofs and illustrations of these horrors, by summoning the drunkard himself. I would ask that unhappy being, in the language in which God asks him: "Who bath wo? who bath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" I would, then, turn to the wife of the drunkard, to inquire what is a drunkard; and to hear from her the answer: " Would that my husband were anything-nay, every-thing-but a drunkard!" And, then, to the mother of the drunkard, to hear her say: "Oh, that my child had grown up into any other monster of vice and wick edness than a drunkard!" And, then, I would appeal to the family, only one member of which is a drunkard, to hear that family reply: "Only one drunkard in a family is enough to make the whole family miserable!" I would, then, give opportunity to jails and penitentiaries to tell me, that a very large proportion of their inmates are drunkards; and then to the gallows, to tell me, that nearly every one of its victims is a drunkard. Finally I would go to the Bible, to inquire what is a drunkard; and to listen to its awful response: "No drunkard shall inherit the

kingdom of God." Were this the place for the usual style and topics of a temperance speech, I would enlarge on the fact, that there are in our beloved country more than half a million of drunkards; and I would group along with them their wives, and children and parents, and brothers, and sisters, to show, that drunkenness makes millions of

the American people miserable. Were this the place for it, I would make much use of the fact, that the annual expense to our nation, from the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors, largely exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and I would add, that, instead of doubting whether we have means adequate to the building of a railroad to the Pacific, we would, were the American people to abstain, for only two or three years, from drinking intoxicating liquors, save enough, by such abstinence, to build two or three railroads to the Pacific.

Were this the place for it, I would refer to the mighty hinderance, which this vice puts in the way of education, order, and every form of comfort, and of pure and true enjoyment. I would insist, that intoxicating drinks have much to do with the frequency of national wars, and, what is more than all else, that there is no othor agency so mighty to block up the way practice of drinking intoxicating liquors. There is no antagonism more decided and deadly than that between the spirit of Heaven, which alone can save the soul